

Date⇒ 01-03-2021

Module⇒ Backend

Lecture By⇒ Akash Handa

Subject ⇒React Native

IN PREVIOUS LECTURE (QUICK RECAP) Date-26/02/2021	In Today's Lecture (Overview)
What is GraphQL	Core Components# Your first component# Handling Text Input

Core Components#

React Native has many Core Components for everything from form controls to activity indicators. You can find them all [documented in the API section](#). You will mostly work with the following Core Components:

REACT NATIVE UI COMPONENT	ANDROID VIEW	IOS VIEW	WEB ANALOG	DESCRIPTION
<View>	<ViewGroup>	<UIView>	A non-scrolling <div>	A container that supports layout with flexbox, style, some touch handling, and accessibility controls

<code><Text></code>	<code><TextView></code>	<code><UITextView></code>	<code><p></code>	Displays, styles, and nests strings of text and even handles touch events
<code><Image></code>	<code><ImageVi w></code>	<code><UIImageVi w></code>	<code></code>	Displays different types of images
<code><ScrollVie w></code>	<code><ScrollVie w></code>	<code><UIScrollView></code>	<code><div></code>	A generic scrolling container that can contain multiple components and views
<code><TextInput ></code>	<code><EditText></code>	<code><UITextField></code>	<code><input type="text<br "=""/>></code>	Allows the user to enter text

In the next section, you will start combining these Core Components to learn about how React works. Have a play with them here now!

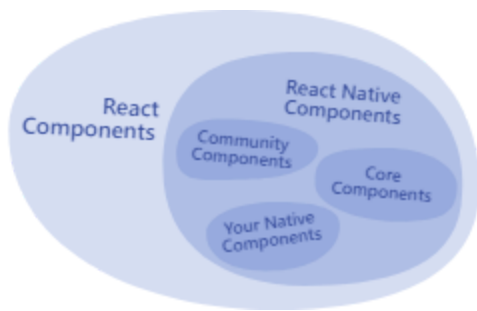
```
import React from 'react';
import { View, Text, Image, ScrollView, TextInput } from 'react-native';

const App = () => {
  return (
    <ScrollView>
      <Text>Some text</Text>
      <View>
        <Text>Some more text</Text>
        <Image
          source={{
            uri: 'https://reactnative.dev/docs/assets/p_cat2.png',
          }}
          style={{ width: 200, height: 200 }}
        />
      </ScrollView>
    )
  }
}
```

```

</View>
<TextInput
  style={{
    height: 40,
    borderColor: 'gray',
    borderWidth: 1
  }}
  defaultValue="You can type in me"
/>
</ScrollView>

```



React Native runs on [React](#), a popular open source library for building user interfaces with JavaScript. To make the most of React Native, it helps to understand React itself. This section can get you started or can serve as a refresher course.

We're going to cover the core concepts behind React:

- components
- JSX
- props
- state

If you want to dig deeper, we encourage you to check out [React's official documentation](#).

Your first component#

The rest of this introduction to React uses cats in its examples: friendly, approachable creatures that need names and a cafe to work in. Here is your very first Cat component:

```

import React from 'react';
import { Text } from 'react-native';

```

```
const Cat = () => {  
  return (  
    <Text>Hello, I am your cat!</Text>  
  );  
}  
  
export default Cat;
```

Here is how you do it: To define your Cat component, first use JavaScript's [import](#) to import React and React Native's [Text](#) Core Component:

Copy

```
import React from 'react';  
import { Text } from 'react-native';
```

Your component starts as a function:

Copy

```
const Cat = () => {};
```

You can think of components as blueprints. Whatever a function component returns is rendered as a React element. React elements let you describe what you want to see on the screen.

Here the Cat component will render a <Text> element:

Copy

```
const Cat = () => {  
  return <Text>Hello, I am your cat!</Text>;  
};
```

```
export default Cat;
```

You can export your function component with JavaScript's [export default](#) for use throughout your app like so:

Copy

```
const Cat = () => {  
  return <Text>Hello, I am your cat!</Text>;  
};
```

```
export default Cat;
```

Handling Text Input

`TextInput` is a [Core Component](#) that allows the user to enter text. It has an `onChangeText` prop that takes a function to be called every time the text changed, and an `onSubmitEditing` prop that takes a function to be called when the text is submitted.

For example, let's say that as the user types, you're translating their words into a different language. In this new language, every single word is written the same way: 🍕. So the sentence "Hello there Bob" would be translated as "🍕🍕🍕".

```
import React, { useState } from 'react';
import { Text, TextInput, View } from 'react-native';

const PizzaTranslator = () => {
  const [text, setText] = useState('');
  return (
    <View style={{padding: 10}}>
      <TextInput
        style={{height: 40}}
        placeholder="Type here to translate!"
        onChangeText={text => setText(text)}
        defaultValue={text}
      />
      <Text style={{padding: 10, fontSize: 42}}>
        {text.split(' ').map((word) => word && '🍕').join(' ')}
      </Text>
    </View>
  );
}

export default PizzaTranslator;
```

Click Below to Know More About it

<https://reactnative.dev/docs/handling-text-input>